

SEN. CONGRESS  
LAW OFFICES  
**H. R. 6030**

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## **A BILL**

To protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. RYAN of New York

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MAY 2, 1968

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 6938**

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## **A BILL**

To amend the various Acts providing Federal assistance for education to insure that Federal funds will not be used to assist educational institutions which practice racial discrimination.

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By Mr. GUL.

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June 11, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

## **A BILL**

**To render aid and assistance in the desegregation of public schools as required by the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.**

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,**  
**That this Act may be cited as the "Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1963."**

### **TITLE I--DEFINITIONS**

**SEC. 101. As used in this Act--**

**(a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.**

**(b) "Desegregation" means the assignment of all students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion or national origin.**

**(c) "Public school" means any elementary or secondary educational institution operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State, or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the use of governmental funds or property, or funds or**

property derived from a governmental source.

(d) "School board" means any agency or agencies which administer a system of one or more public schools and any other agency which is responsible for the assignment of students to or within such system.

## **TITLE II--ASSISTANCE TO FACILITATE DESEGREGATION**

**SEC. 201.** The Commissioner shall conduct investigations and make a report to the President and the Congress, within one year of the enactment of this Act, upon the extent to which equal educational opportunities are denied to individuals by reason of race, color, religion or national origin in public educational institutions at all levels in the United States, its territories and possessions and the District of Columbia.

**SEC. 202. (a)** The Commissioner is authorized, upon the application of any school board, State, municipality, school district or other governmental unit, to render technical assistance in the preparation, adoption and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools or other plans designed to deal with problems arising from racial imbalance in public school systems. Such technical assistance may, among other activities, include making available to such agencies information regarding effective methods of coping with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation, and making available to such agencies personnel of the Office of Education or other persons specially equipped to advise and assist them in coping with such problems.

(b) The Commissioner is authorized to arrange, through grants or contracts, with institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training designed to improve the ability of teachers, supervisors, counselors, and other elementary or secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation or other measures to adjust racial imbalance in public school systems. Individuals who attend such an institute may be paid stipends for the period of their attendance at such institute in amounts specified by the Commissioner in regulations, including allowances for dependents and including allowances for travel to attend such institute.

SEC. 203. (a) To be eligible for assistance under this section, any school board which has failed to achieve desegregation in all public schools within its jurisdiction must adopt a desegregation plan as provided in subsection (b) of this section and file said plan with the Commissioner. A school board which is or hereafter becomes subject to a court order providing for or approving a desegregation plan may file such plan with the Commissioner, and such filing shall constitute compliance with this subsection if such plan complies with the standards of subsection (b).

(b) Every desegregation plan required under subsection (a) shall provide for achieving desegregation in all public schools within the jurisdiction of the school board with all deliberate speed, pursuant to a schedule setting forth the time when and the manner in which

desegregation is to be achieved for each class, grade, school, and district within the jurisdiction of the school board involved.

(c) Every plan submitted to the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be reviewed by him to determine whether it satisfies the requirements of this section and of any rules and regulations issued pursuant to section 205 of this title. Whenever the Commissioner determines that a desegregation plan submitted to him meets such requirements, he shall be authorized, for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of any such desegregation plan and upon receipt of application therefor, to make grants or loans, as hereinafter provided, to a school board, State, municipality, school district, or other governmental unit to assist in meeting the costs which he determines to be reasonably necessary for the implementation of such desegregation plan.

(d) A grant may be made under this section for--

(1) the cost of giving to teachers and other school personnel in-service training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation;

(2) the cost of employing specialists in problems incident to desegregation and of providing other assistance to develop understanding of desegregation by parents, schoolchildren, and the general public, in order to facilitate such desegregation; and

(3) incidental costs directly related to the process of eliminating segregation in public schools.

(e) Each application made for a grant under this section shall provide such detailed information as the Commissioner may by regulation require. Each grant under this section shall be made in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner shall prescribe, which may include a condition that the applicant expend certain of its own funds in specified amounts for the purpose for which the grant is made. In determining whether to make a grant, and in fixing the amount thereof and the terms and conditions on which it will be made, the Commissioner shall take into consideration the amount available for grants under this section and the other applications which are pending before him; the financial condition of the applicant and the other resources available to it; the nature, extent and gravity of its problems incident to desegregation, and such other factors as he finds relevant.

(f) A loan may be made under this section to any school board or to any local government within the jurisdiction of which any school board operates if the Commissioner finds that--

(1) part or all of the funds which would otherwise be available to any such school board, either directly or through the local government within whose jurisdiction it operates, have been withheld or withdrawn by State or local governmental action because of the actual or prospective

desegregation, in whole or in part, of one or more schools under the jurisdiction of such school board;

(2) such school board has authority to receive and expend, or such local government has authority to receive and make available for the use of such board, the proceeds of such loan; and

(3) the proceeds of such loan will be used for the same purposes for which the funds withheld or withdrawn would otherwise have been used.

(g) Any loan under this section shall be made upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner shall prescribe. Any such loan shall be repaid within such time as the Commissioner prescribes after the funds withheld or withdrawn are restored to the school board or local government concerned, or after funds become available to such school board or local government by borrowing from private sources.

(h) A desegregation plan approved by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of this section may be modified by agreement between the school board and the Commissioner.

(i) The Commissioner shall suspend or terminate assistance under this section to any school board which, in his judgment, is failing to comply in good faith with the provisions of the desegregation plan filed pursuant to subsection (a) or such plan as modified pursuant to subsection (h). Such suspension or termination shall be without prejudice to any other remedy which may be available to the United States at law or in equity.



**SEC. 204. Payments pursuant to a grant or contract**  
under this Act may be made (after necessary adjustment on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments, and on such conditions, as the Commissioner may determine.

**SEC. 205. The Commissioner shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this title.**

### **TITLE III--DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**SEC. 301. (a)** All civil actions, commenced by any person in any court of the United States for relief against denial of equal protection of the laws by reason of the failure of a school board to achieve desegregation, and all proceedings had in connection therewith, shall be given precedence and assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date.

**(b)** Whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint signed by a parent or group of parents to the effect that his or their minor children, as members of a class of persons similarly situated, are being deprived of the equal protection of the laws by reason of the failure of a school board to achieve desegregation, and the Attorney General certifies that in his judgment the signers of such complaint are unable for any reason to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings for relief against such failure of a school board, the Attorney General is authorized to institute for or in the name of the United States a civil action in a district court of the United States against such school board to compel desegregation of the public schools within the jurisdiction of such board with all deliberate speed.

The Attorney General may implead as defendants such additional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effective relief hereunder.

(c) A person or persons shall be deemed unable to seek effective legal protection within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section not only when such person or persons are financially unable to bear the expense of the litigation, but also when there is reason to believe that such person or persons are unable to obtain effective legal representation or that the institution of such litigation would jeopardize the employment or economic standing of, or might result in injury or economic damage to, such person or persons, their families or their property.

(d) Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws by reason of the failure of a school board to achieve desegregation, the Attorney General for or in the name of the United States may intervene in such action if he certifies that, in his judgment, the plaintiffs are unable to maintain the action for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (b) of this section. In such an action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action under subsection (a) of this section.

(e) If, within six months after the institution of or intervention in an action by the Attorney General under this section, the court has not issued a final order granting or denying relief, it shall be deemed to have denied all relief under this section. An appeal shall thereupon lie

section the provisions of Rule 52(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as to the effect to be given to the findings of fact of the district court shall apply only with respect to findings actually made by that court.

(f) The term "parent" as used in this section includes other legal representatives.

SEC. 302. Nothing in this title shall be construed to deny, impair, or otherwise affect any right or authority of the Attorney General under existing law to institute or intervene in any action or proceeding.

SEC. 303. In any action or proceeding under this title the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

#### TITLE IV--MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 401. Nothing in this Act shall affect adversely the right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in the federal courts against discrimination in public education.

SEC. 402. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 403. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

**A BILL**

To establish a Community Relations Service to provide conciliation assistance in communities where disagreements or difficulties among citizens are disrupting <sup>(in the case of such cases)</sup> or are threatening to disrupt, the peaceful life of the community.

**1** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

**2** *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That this Act may be cited as the "Community Relations Service Act".

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE; DIRECTOR**

**Sec. 2.** There is hereby established as an independent agency of the Government a Community Relations Service (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Service"). The Service shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The Director shall receive compensation at a rate of \$20,000 per year.

**ASSISTANT DIRECTORS**

**Sec. 3. (a)** There shall be five Assistant Directors who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each Assistant Director shall serve for a term of four years and until his

appointed, one shall serve for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, and two for a term of four years. Each Assistant Director shall receive compensation at a rate of \$17,500 per annum.

(b) Each Assistant Director shall perform such duties and functions as may be assigned to him, or delegated to him, by the Director.

#### **PRINCIPAL OFFICE: REGIONAL OFFICES**

Sec. 4. (a) The principal office of the Service shall be in the metropolitan area of Washington, but the Director may establish such regional offices, not exceeding five, as he deems necessary to carry out the duties and functions of the Service.

(b) Each regional office established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be headed by an Assistant Director.

#### **DUTY AND FUNCTION OF THE SERVICE**

Sec. 5. (a) It shall be the duty of the Service, subject to the provisions of this Act, to provide conciliation assistance in communities where (1) disagreements or difficulties regarding the laws or Constitution of the United States, or (2) disagreements or difficulties which affect or may affect interstate commerce, are disrupting, or are threatening to disrupt, peaceful relations among citizens of such communities.

(b) In providing conciliation assistance under this Act, the Service shall have no power --

(1) to arbitrate any disagreement or difficulty,

(2) to make public recommendations for settlement of any disagreement or difficulty, or

(3) to enforce any agreement reached as a result of conciliation assistance.

(c) The activities of all officers and employees of the Service in providing conciliation assistance under this Act shall be conducted in confidence and without publicity, and they shall not be obliged to disclose any information acquired in the regular course of performing their duties.

**Sec. 6. (a)** The Director shall whenever possible in the course of providing conciliation assistance seek and utilize the cooperation of the agencies of the State or States, or local subdivisions thereof, in which is located the community which is affected by the differences which are the subject of such conciliation assistance.

**(b)** The Director may, in the course of providing conciliation assistance, seek and utilize the cooperation of any nonpublic agency which he believes may be helpful.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

**Sec. 7. (a)** The Director is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation, in accordance with the civil service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1949, of such technical, clerical, and other assistants as may be necessary to carry out the duties and functions of the Service under this Act.

**(b)** The Director is authorized to delegate to the Assistant Directors such of his powers and duties as he deems advisable.

**(c)** Subject to the provisions of section 7, the Director shall, on or before January 31 of each year, submit to the Congress a report of the activities of the Service during the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall also contain information with respect to the internal administration of the Service and may contain recommendations for legislation necessary for improvements in such internal administration.

#### **APPROPRIATIONS**

**Sec. 8.** There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

*De muns*  
**Memorandum**

*JMK*  
**TO : Mr. Burke Marshall**  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

**DATE: 10-4-63****JKH:lzh**  
**144-19M-558**  
**14,272**

**FROM : Jerome K. Hailbron**  
Attorney

**SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Dodd to the President Relative**  
to Racial Situation, Americus, Georgia.

On October 3, 1963, I answered a phone call from Miss Bennett of Senator Dodd's office. She was preparing a letter for the Senator to send to the President and wanted my advice.

She stated the Senator had received recently a lot of mail concerning the pending prosecutions of Ralph Allen and three others for the capital offense of attempting to incite an insurrection and other charges. After some discussion, Miss Bennett read me the proposed draft of the letter she had prepared for the Senator. I made some suggested changes where I thought there were factual inaccuracies. In substance, the draft as finally read to me, states that the Senator is concerned with these prosecutions and with the racial situation generally in Americus; that he is aware that the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice are currently investigating all complaints of police brutality, and he is hopeful that the Department will use all means within their authority to see that justice prevails with reference to the trials of the four men mentioned above.

Miss Bennett seemed to be satisfied with the information I had given her and thanked me for my helping her in the matter.

I am not sure that the draft Miss Bennett read to me will be the one ultimately sent to the President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*De mth*  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: Sept. 13, 1963  
JKH:lah  
144-19M-558  
14,272

*gk* FROM : Jerome K. Heilbron  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Phone Call from Nat Green, Congressman Don Fraser's  
Office, Re Police Brutality and Jail Conditions  
of Juveniles, Americus, Georgia.

Nat Green, whom I have talked to by phone several times lately, called me on September 13, 1963. He was concerned about the jail conditions of juveniles who are jailed as a result of recent racial demonstrations in Americus, Georgia. I told him that I had discussed the matter with you and others and that Mr. Hubbard was supposed to receive detailed information from SNCC concerning the jail conditions. We discussed at length various means to alleviate the condition. I told him that the Tweed-Segal Committee was interested in the case of the four young men charged with an attempt to incite an insurrection, but that I didn't know whether they were going to check into the jail situation with reference to juveniles.

I assured him that we would keep him advised of the situation.

144-19M-558

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	Gen. Inv. Sec.	



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : *Mr. Marshall*

FROM : *[Signature]*  
SA John Barrett, Second Assistant  
Civil Rights Division

SUBJECT: School Integration, Plaquemine, La.

DATE: Sept. 2, 1963

SJB:ew

144-32-697

At 9:58 a.m. today I took a call from Messrs. Kenny Johnson, Leroy Henderson, and Major Johns in Plaquemine, Louisiana. The substance of the information which they gave me is set forth in a memorandum under today's date requesting investigation by the FBI.

The callers stated that they were calling to request that U.S. marshals be dispatched to Plaquemine. I told them that we had no authority to send marshals under the facts which they described but that we would investigate the allegations of police mistreatment.

At 10:40 a.m. I discussed the Plaquemine situation with Frank Dunbaugh in Baton Rouge. Later in the day I received telephone calls from Val Coleman of CORE in New York City (No 6-6686) and from Mr. Haley who is also a CORE representative. Both of them asked that the Department send marshals to Plaquemine and I gave them the same answer I had given to Johnson, Henderson and Johns.

At 2:46 p.m. I took another call from Mr. Coleman in New York. He said that James Farmer is presently hiding out as a fugitive and they are concerned for his personal safety if he surrenders himself on the outstanding state warrant for his arrest. Mr. Coleman asked that this Department guarantee Mr. Farmer's personal safety should he surrender. I told him that we could not guarantee his safety while in state custody. Mr. Coleman asked whether we would advise Mr. Farmer to surrender to federal custody. I told him I did not see how this could be done inasmuch as it is not a federal charge he is facing. Mr. Coleman insisted that I check with higher authorities to determine whether Mr. Farmer's safety could be guaranteed. He said he understood that the Attorney General had flown to Washington today specifically on this matter. After conferring with Mr. Marshall on the

cc: Chron.  
Mr. Marshall  
Mr. Doar  
Mr. Barrett  
Mr. Murphy

*ifl*

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telephone. I called Mr. Coleman again and repeated substantially what I had already told him.

At 5:38 p.m. I took a telephone call from Mr. Dunbaugh in Plaquemine. He said he had already spoken with Mr. Marshall and with Joe Dolan. He said he had not seen any sign of the FBI agents in Plaquemine. I told him to try to get in touch with the FBI agents on the scene by calling their Baton Rouge office--or even New Orleans, if necessary.

**Memorandum**

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: Aug. 31, 1963

SJB:11h

FROM : *[Signature]* St. John Barrett  
Second Assistant

SUBJECT: Danville, Virginia

On August 30, 1963, Reverend Campbell of Danville, Virginia, called at my office and discussed the situation in Danville for about half an hour.

Reverend Campbell believes that conditions in Danville are on the point of improvement.

He states that three Negro clerks have recently been hired by local retail firms.

A recent editorial by Mr. Kilpatrick in the Richmond News Leader has had a considerable impact on Danville. Kilpatrick criticized the way the local authorities handled the situation; he criticized the conduct of the police and of the courts; he said that there seemed to be a "sickness" in Danville. The editor of the Danville paper tried ratherly lamely to answer the Kilpatrick editorial. A North Carolina paper has carried on the editorial discussion -- criticizing as did Kilpatrick the Danville officials.

Reverend Campbell has apparently been in close contact with Charles Womack, one of the City Commissioners. In a recent meeting of the City Commission its members were split down the middle regarding the handling of the racial situation. I did not get clearly from Reverend Campbell just what the issue was, but it related to dealing with the Negro leadership. Three Commissioners (McCubbins, George Daniels and Vice Mayor Anderson) voted with Commissioner John Carter in favor of the inflexible line that has been followed up to this point. Commissioners Womack, Arey, Fletcher Harris and Cassell Jones voted against them. Mayor Stinson abstained. The particular

resolution or motion on which the vote was taken is still pending and Stinson can cast the deciding vote at the next meeting, which is set for September 10. Stinson's abstention is construed by Campbell as a clear break from the domination of John Carter.

Campbell says that the operators of the tobacco warehouses and processing plants in Danville are putting pressure on the City Commissioners to moderate the racial tensions. The Negro growers of tobacco have organized a boycott against the Danville plants. The tobacco market opens in about two weeks and Campbell says the processors will be severely hurt unless the boycott is lifted.

Approximately 15 to 18 Negroes demonstrated last Tuesday. Although they were peaceable and orderly they deliberately violated the terms of the state court injunction by failing to maintain the required distance between demonstrators and by other means. There were no arrests at the time and no disturbances. However, warrants were issued for the demonstrators and the warrants were served on August 29 after the demonstrators had returned from the "march" in Washington. Reverend Campbell was among the demonstrators but has not been arrested since he has not as yet returned to Danville. The police have searched his home, however, in an effort to execute the warrant.

Thirty Negroes participated in a demonstration on the afternoon of August 29. They were arrested while in the process of demonstrating.

Those arrested have been charged with violation of both the state court injunction and the city ordinance.

Reverend Campbell says that any church people interested in the Danville situation should contact Dr. Lee, Reverend Watkins, or Reverend McClinton, each of whom is a white pastor of a local church.

I will see that this information gets to the church group that is considering the Danville project.

One hundred and twenty-five persons participated today in a rally in Harlem sponsored by United People of African Descent to support the march on Washington.

Eight Persons continued picketing the Malverne Jr. High School today to protest school integration.

5. Chicago, Ill.

Nineteen persons conducted a kneel-in at the House of Correction from midnight to 7:00 a.m. today in support of Dick Gregory. Ten new pickets began at 7:25 this morning. No incidents.

6. March on Washington

A. Minneapolis, Minn.

Two members of the Minneapolis Committee on the March on Washington were denied passage on a chartered plane because the Committee discovered they were communists.

B. San Francisco, Calif.

Thirty-eight persons are due to arrive by bus.

C. Portland, Oregon

Thirty-eight persons are scheduled to arrive by bus although the trip may be cancelled.

7. Columbus, Ohio

Five members of CORE picketed the main entrance this morning of the Ohio State Fair from 6:15 to 7:00 a.m. FBI reports the opening ceremonies had been completed before picketing began and Governor Rhodes had departed. No incidents.

8. Charlottesville, Virginia

George Lincoln Rockwell spoke last night and urged groups to participate in demonstrations against the march on Washington. He is scheduled to speak at Judicial Square in D.C. on Monday, August 26. FBI has notified local authorities.

*at 12 noon in uniform.*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Burke Marshall

DATE: 8/23/63  
DN: sb

FROM : David Marlin

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

1. Omaha, Nebraska

A newspaper article today stated there will be a demonstration at the Douglas Courthouse by American Indians to protest employment discrimination.

2. St. Louis, Miss.

Picketing continued yesterday at the Holiday Hill Amusement Park. No incidents.

3. Boston, Mass.

Thirty-six NAACP members picketed the Boston School Committee office yesterday.

4. New York City

Picketing of the offices of Mayor Wagner and Governor Rockefeller continued today. Pickets were asked to leave the Mayor's office since they were interfering with the normal operations of city hall. No arrests made.

Five members of CORE demonstrated at City Hall today to protest the arrests yesterday at Mayor Wagner's office. Police asked them to stop which they did.

CORE held a street rally to support the march on Washington at 106th St. in Brooklyn today. Seventy-five participants. No incidents.

Fifteen hundred people participated today in a rally in Washington Square Park held by the United Civil Rights Committee. No incidents.

gfb

**Memorandum**

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 19, 1963  
DED:bjk  
144-06-2

FROM : Denis E. Dillon  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

The following report was received on August 12 at 8 p.m.

1. Americus, Georgia

Two Negroes demonstrated in front of Police Department Headquarters on the evening of August 11. Twenty demonstrators knelt in front of the headquarters and prayed. Twenty one demonstrators were arrested. Of those arrested, 11 were adults and 10 were juveniles.

A demonstration was held at the Friendship Baptist Church today. One-hundred people participated.

2. Fitzgerald, Georgia

On August 3, 1963, 21 Negro juveniles were sent by the local NAACP to Legion Memorial Park (city owned) for a play-in. Police escorted the Negroes and stayed in the area while they played in the park. One Negro child named McDuffie was slapped by a park employee named Smith. McDuffie's parents are planning to bring Civil Action or to swear out a warrant of arrest.

The Mayor of Fitzgerald has appointed bi-racial committee and racial tensions have eased.

3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Fifty-three buses have been chartered by the Philadelphia NAACP for the march on Washington.

The Independent Citizens Committee, a communist front organization has chartered 3 buses.

The Socialist Youth Union has chartered three buses. The Nation of Islam will not take part but the local branch will reportedly sell issues of Mohammed Speaks.

4. San Antonio, Texas  
City council meeting scheduled to be picketed on August 14, 1963.

5. East St. Louis  
Demonstrators were arrested while picketing the First National Bank on the morning of August 12. They have been released on their own recognizance.

6. New York City  
Picketing continued at Mayor Wagner's office and Governor Rockefeller's office on a 24 hour basis.

Picketing continued at Rochdale Village, Jamaica, Queens. Sixty demonstrators were counted.

Picketing continued at Rutgers' housing on the East Side with six pickets participating.

Picketing continued at the Down State Medical Center in Brooklyn with nine pickets participating.

Demonstrators representing the Long Shoreman's Committee for Equal Opportunity picketed at the State Commission for Human Rights today.

Picketing continued at the Mt. Vernon Municipal Garage.

Picketing continued at Malvern Jr. High School in Malvern, Long Island.

7. March on Washington  
Mississippi Field Secretary of the NAACP said today in Jackson that he estimates one-hundred Negroes from Mississippi will travel to Washington on three Greyhound buses for the August 28 demonstration.

8. San Antonio, Texas  
NAACP will send one representative to Washington on August 28.

9. Los Angeles, California  
Charleston Heston said that he expects 60 to 90 movie personalities to take part in the demonstration on August 28.



10. Omaha, Nebraska

The Citizens Coordinating Committee for Civil Liberties of the Omaha Ministerial Alliance will demonstrate at 9 a.m. August 13, 1963 at Kresge's Department Store, 402 South 16th Street because the management refused to discuss the hiring of Negroes.

11. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

There was picketing today of local business establishments by the United Negro Protest Committee. Picketing at the Duquesne Light Company stopped temporarily this morning because a funeral was being conducted nearby. The demonstrators returned at 2:30 p.m. and picketed until 4:30 p.m. Talks are scheduled for later today between the demonstration leaders and the Light Company management. Picketing may be resumed tomorrow.

12. Farmville, Virginia

Three groups of four to six Negroes each entered various local businesses today and attempted a sit-in. They were requested to leave by the management. When the demonstrators refused to leave, the police were called. However, the demonstrators departed before the arrival of the police.

Twenty-nine Negroes in six groups conducted ordinary picketing today. A parade permit had been granted.

A meeting of the mayor and the town management has been scheduled to discuss what action will be taken, if demonstrators become disorderly.

13. American Nazi Party

Speakers representing the Nazi Party will speak at Lynchburg on August 17; at Danville on August 18; at Charlottesville on August 24; at Richmond on August 25; and in Washington, D.C. at noon on the 26. The location of the demonstration in Washington will be 15th and E street N.W. The American Nazi Party said today that they intended to file a petition before the Virginia Supreme Court asking for an injunction against small Virginia cities which have refused their representatives permission to speak.

14. Wilmington, Delaware

Victoria's Luncheonette was picketed today by a small group. There was no incident.

15. Overland, Ohio

There was picketing today at the Northern Ohio Telegraph Company protesting the company's hiring practices. Picketing was peaceful and the NAACP was not involved.

16. Paterson, New Jersey

Picketing continued today at the Paterson City Hall. The maximum number of pickets participating was 6 and there were no incidents.

17. Elizabeth, New Jersey

Picketing was continued today at the Union County Courthouse construction site. There was no violence although three adults and two juveniles were arrested.

18. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

One hundred fifty to two hundred Negroes demonstrated outside the Dusquene Light Company at about 11 a.m.

19. Norwalk, Connecticut

NAACP demonstrators picketed at City Hall and the Board of Education today. Forty-one people participated in a demonstration in front of City Hall and 23 people were observed at the Board of Education Building.

20. March on Washington

American Nazi Party member, Roy Frankhauser was in Redding, Pennsylvania today passing out literature dealing with the march on Washington and urging people to do all they could to block it.

21. Peoria

Picketing and sit-in demonstrations continued at the Peoria, Illinois Water Works today.

22. University of Alabama

The University received a letter from James Hood yesterday in which he said he wished to withdraw from the University for reasons of health. He asked that they postpone hearings scheduled dealing with his conduct. University officials said he will not be allowed to enter school until these hearings have been held.

23. St. Augustine, Florida

NAACP demonstrators picketed at Woolworth's and McCrory's and two drug stores.

24. Lake Charles, Louisiana

A voter registration workshop was concluded on August 11, 1963. There was little attendance.

25. Americus, Georgia

Tension is reported to be high in Americus. Demonstrations by the student non-violent coordinating committee have taken a violent turn. There have been incidents of demonstrators breaking store windows and throwing bricks.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 14, 1963  
DED:bk  
144-06-2

FROM : Denis E. Billón  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

The following report was received on August 13, 1963 at 3:55 p.m.

SEP 1. Chicago  
10 demonstrators have been arrested at 74th and Lowe Streets as of noon today. Two additional mobile units were moved in the area last night.

At 33rd and Shields Streets, 14 male Negroes engaged in a fight with 10 white males last night. Some rock throwing took place. No arrests. This happened at about 6 p.m.

I 2. St. Louis, Missouri  
Picketing continued today at the Holiday Hill Amusement Park.

3. Ann Arbor, Michigan  
CORE demonstrated at Ann Arbor today urging the passage of the City's fair housing ordinance. There were no incidents. *3 a day*

4. East St. Louis, Illinois  
Youth groups of the NAACP have scheduled a meeting for August 13, 1963 with local bank officials.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Memorandum**

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 13, 1963  
DED:bjk  
144-06-2

FROM : Denis E. Dillon  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

The following report was received on August 12, 1963 at 2:20 p.m.

1. Detroit, Michigan

An organization called UHURU is planning to hold an outside rally at 8 p.m. on August 13, 1963 to protest the Detroit Police Commission's decision in the Cynthia Scott case.

2. Americus, Georgia

A Student non-violent Coordinating Committee meeting was held at the Friendship Baptist Church today. John Robinowitz, a member of the organization, complained that Georgia State Police surrounded the church during the meeting and wouldn't let anybody in or out.

3. East St. Louis, Illinois

Twenty-eight pickets representing the NAACP Youth Group were arrested today for disorderly conduct. They were arrested at the First National Bank while protesting against the bank's hiring policy.

4. Chicago, Illinois

Thirty demonstrators representing CORE were arrested at a construction site at 74th and Lowe Streets in Chicago at 11 a.m. this morning. The arrests arose from the fact that the demonstrators were impeding the progress of workers.

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# Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 8, 1963  
DED:bjk  
144-06-2

FROM : Denis Dillon  
Attorney

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

The following information was received on Sunday August 4, 1963.

1. Sumter, South Carolina

Picketing continued in the business district of Sumter on August 3, 1963. No incidents reported. One unsuccessful sit-in was held at a local restaurant. No arrests.

There was an attempted sit-in at a local drug store. Clyde McMannus, the proprietor used electric prod on Chandler Paypon, the male Negro, 19 years old, who attempted to sit-in at the drug store. A fight resulted. Paypon received injuries necessitating medical treatment. A crowd over 30 gathered which was dispersed by the police. No arrests resulted.

2. Savannah, Georgia

Organization called the Cavalcade of White Americans picketed at Forsythe Park between 3:30 p.m. and 6:20 p.m. August 3. Fifty people attended and Henry S. Brooks was the main speaker. This organization will hold rallies at the old Circle Theatre grounds every night at 7:30 p.m.

Josea Williams, Bruce Gardner, and Fred Tuttle still being held at Charleston County Jail.

3. San Antonio, Texas

One unknown white female paraded at the Governor's Mansion for 40 minutes on August 3, 1963 protesting the activities of Booker T. Bonner's Negro followers who were demonstrating at the Governor's mansion. There were no incidents.

4. Gadsden, Alabama

Traffic normal and everything quiet as of 10 p.m. August 3, 1963.

5. Chapel Hill, North Carolina

A silent march of 77 demonstrators was held on August 3, 1963. It consisted of young people brought from Durham, North Carolina. The marching started at 3:30 p.m. Marchers walked three abreast. Thirty-eight whites participated. No violence. No arrests. Demonstrations planned for August 3, 1963.

6. Torrance, California

Southwood housing development picketing continued on August 3, 1963, terminating at 8 p.m. Twenty-four arrests were made. Two CORE leaders, Woodrow Coleman and James F. Gordon were arrested and charged with aiding and abetting a misdemeanor. Twenty-two other demonstrators were arrested for trespassing.

7. New York City

Demonstrations at City Hall and Governor Rockefeller's residence continuing on a 24 hour basis. No incidents. No arrests.

Demonstrations at White Castle Restaurant, Fordham Road and Lorillard Place in the Bronx. Continued with 20 sit-ins and 5 pickets. Six additional pickets are set up in the drive ways of the restaurants.

8. Rochdale Village Jamaica

Eighty pickets were present at Rochdale Village as of 10 a.m. on August 3. No arrests made. NYU Chapter of CORE held a street rally at 6th Avenue and Waverly Place on August 3, 1963 and distributed leaflets urging people to participate on the march on Washington. Demonstrations were held between the hours of 10:40 a.m. to 1:10 p.m.

9. Lynbrook, New York

Scheduled picketing at White Castle Restaurant on Sunrise Highway did not take place.

10. St. Louis, Missouri

No demonstrations held at 25 Hamilton Avenue or Curtis High School. Five persons arrested at 7:24 p.m. on August 2, 1963 at Curtis High School. Charged with disorderly conduct. Pleaded guilty. Received suspended sentences when agreed not to continue sitting-in at the construction site.

Nine CORE pickets arrested by New York Police Department at 7:30 p.m. August 3, 1963 at White Castle

Restaurant, Allerton Avenue and Boston Road in the Bronx. Charged with violation of penal law § 22-3. These individuals released on bail; to appear at Bronx week-end court on August 4, 1963. Picketing at Rochdale Village Jamaica. Terminated at 8:15 p.m. on August 3, 1963. No incidents

11. Farnville, Virginia

Negro leaders were instructed by Police Department at 4:45 p.m. that demonstration on Main Street in front of the First Baptist Church would have to end because barricade to be lifted. Twelve Negroes, including Reverend Goodwin Douglas were arrested for parading without a permit. Several juveniles were arrested and were released to their parents. The other persons were removed to jails in surrounding cities. A Negro named Ernest Hayes, an active participant in Negro demonstrations in Farnville, Virginia was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon. After a local Negro complained that Hayes assaulted him with a gun. Released on \$500 bond.

12. Danville, Virginia

Manuella Wanda Rozyeka, a female, white, 16 years old, found guilty of violating corporation court order of June 6 by participating in a demonstration on July 8. She was fined \$10 and sentenced to 20 days in jail. Sentence has been suspended on the condition that she remains on good behavior for two years.

Rev. Lawrence C. Campbell called Fletcher Davis of New York City and other representatives requesting they come to Danville to photograph registration demonstrations. Demonstrations planned now for Sunday August 4, 1963. Campbell said that Wyatt T. Walker SCLC official is expected in Danville on August 3, 1963.

13. Plaquemine, Louisiana

Gordon Carey, National Program Director of CORE advised that on August 2, 1963 a man named Kinnel said an unknown Negro told him that 2 Negroes had been hired to beat Kinnel and David Leonard, now residing at 210 East Hammond, Plaquemine, Louisiana. Kinnel said the source of his information is a Negro high school girl who desired to remain unknown. No direct or indirect threats have been made to Kinnel or Leonard.

Kinnel, white, male, 36 years old and Arline Wilkes, female, Negro, 22 years old, CORE workers, were apprehended



by Hughie P. Adams at intersection next to Hammond, Louisiana Police Station 9:05 p.m. on August 1, 1963. The trooper gave Kinnel a ticket for defective muffler. He questioned Miss Wilkes for 20 minutes. Kinnel was released on a \$20 bond and his automobile was temporarily held. Auto released next day after CORE attorney Beverly Axelrod contacted State Police Captain. One tire on the car was slashed, when it was released.

14. Lakeland, Florida

Demonstration held at Morrison cafeteria on August 3, 1963. Ten Negroes participated ranging in age from 17 to 25. Picketing ceased at 2 p.m. Plans were made to start picketing again at 4:30 p.m. and continue to 8 p.m., however, did not show up at 4:30 p.m.

15. St. John's County, Florida

Youth Council NAACP held sit-ins at Woolworth's Department Store, McKroreys and 2 drug stores in St. Augustine, on August 3, 1963.

16. Indianapolis

NAACP Chapter at Gary, Indiana held a meeting on August 2, 1963. Less than 100 people attended.

Jack Wilson not seen since August 1, 1963. No dates scheduled for next meeting.

NAACP leaders from Gary, Indiana left Gary to participate in the leadership council in Indianapolis.

17. Elkhart, Indiana

On July 30, 1963, 30 to 40 Negroes appeared at Heaton Lake to protest previous refusal of beach management to admit Negro students that entered the beach area and went into Lake Beach. Management advised that Indiana Governor said the beach must admit Negroes or close down.

On August 1, 1963, NAACP demonstrators were admitted to the beach. No violence. On August 2, 1963 the beach closed for the rest of the summer. NAACP had planned to hold a picnic on the beach August 4, 1963.

18. Belair, Maryland

Picketing at the Levitt Housing Development at Belair terminated at 5 p.m. August 3, 1963. CORE leader, Richard Oaks said that they would be back on August 4 at 3 p.m. Sixty-five pickets were observed.

Four members of "Fighting American Nationalists" counter picketed.

Display homes to open August 4, 1963. Pickets who parade on private property would be requested to leave. Prince Georges County Police Department will have extra police on duty August 4, 1963.

19. Pine Bluff, Arkansas

On August 1, 1963, 24 Negroes lead by Robert Lorenzo Whitfield, Chairman of the Pine Bluff movement was arrested after refusing to leave public library after closing time. William Hanson, Chairman of SNCC left the library before the arrest took place.

On the evening of August 2, 1963, William Hanson and 8 Negroes demonstrated at a theatre located at 207 West Second Street in Pine Bluff. This was contrary to an agreement made between a representative of the Pine Bluff movement and the Pine Bluff bi-racial committee. Robert Whitfield sent word for the demonstrations to cease and they were terminated. Hanson is reported to be planning a demonstration at the Arkansas AM & N College (Negro) on August 3, 1963 at 3:30 p.m. when Governor Forrest dedicates this new building on the campus.

20. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Picketing still being held at United States Post Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A small number of pickets picketed from 1:15 p.m. to 3 p.m. on August 3, 1963. No incidents.

21. Chicago, Illinois

Police Department received an anonymous call at 3 p.m. on August 4, 1963 that a cross was burning at 1115 West 57th Street which is near 5659 South Morgan Street. No witnesses could be located who had seen the cross burning.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: August 8, 1963  
DD:bjk  
144-06-2

FROM : Denis Dillon  
Attorney  
*des*

SUBJECT: Demonstrations

The following information was received at 9:45 p.m.  
August 3, 1963.

1. Anderson, South Carolina  
Negroes Elks Club at Anderson was burned on August 2, 1963 at 9:40 a.m. Joseph A. Gresson, Chairman of the bi racial community, Anderson, South Carolina said the Negroes club was completely destroyed. William Gabel, negro cab driver reported he observed a cross burning on the premises of the club. State Soliciter has been contacted and he, in turn, has contacted two informants in the Anderson, South Carolina klavern of the Klu Klux Klan. Had no information.
2. St. Louis, Missouri  
Picketing of Holiday Hill continued as scheduled without incident.
3. Gadsden, Alabama  
12:40 p.m. Ittawa County Sheriff's office arrested 300 demonstrators, both male and female ranging in age from 16 years to 50 years, while demonstrating on Forrest Avenue. They were placed in the Ittawa County Jail. They are charged with violating an injunction of the District State Court concerning the manner in which the demonstrations are to be held. Arrests made without violence. At 3:30 p.m. FBI received report that all was quiet in Gadsden. Colonel Al Lingo of the Alabama Highway Patrol and Troopers have arrived at Gadsden. Demonstrators arrested will be moved to Camp Gadsden.
4. Kingsport, Tennessee  
Dynamite was thrown into the yard of (FNU) Carter exploding and breaking windows. He fired six times at a black 1959 Ford. Carter is employed by the Kingsport press which is presently on strike.

5. Orangeburg, South Carolina

Police Department advised that 10 to 12 Negroes continued picketing downtown businesses. No arrests. Four Negroes sat in at Orangeburg Cut-Rate Dr. Store. Arrested after a trespassing complaint was made out by the manager. One released on \$100 bond, 3 juveniles released for juvenile court appearance.

6. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Police Department advised that "Demonstration for Democracy" had 550 march in demonstration. They marched to Reservoir Park carrying discrimination signs. No incidents.

7. Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Police Department advised that they have information that white and Negro gangs, one of which is called "Cobras" made an attempt to participate in demonstrations at 5659 South Morgan Street tonight. May be armed. As of 8 p.m. area was quiet.

8. Prince George's County, Baltimore

Twenty-seven pickets from CORE at the Bel Air expedition homes. No arrests. No incidents.

9. Lexington, Kentucky

All nine demonstrators arrested. Released on \$100 bond. All appeared at Police Court today. Charges were filed away and demonstrators released.

10. Chicago, Illinois

George Evans Wilson was interviewed by the Sun Times and said that communists were using the NAAWP for agitation purposes. FBI advised that Wilson not considered reliable.

11. Charleston

Negroes picketed Fort Sumpter Hotel, Belk's Dept. Store, J.C. Penny, Kerrison Department Store, Berlins Men's Shop, Edward's 5¢ and 10¢ Store, Kermdan's Department Store, Piggly Wiggly Super Market. No violence. No arrests. James G. Blake advised that planned mass marchers have been called off. Routine picketing will be continued at establishments that resist desegregation.

12. Athens, Georgia

Fifteen Negroes sit-in demonstrators were arrested in Athens Georgia. Five were adults and five were juveniles. They were charged with violating the Georgia

anti-trust law. Police Department was advised that they expect a Ku Klux Klan meeting in Athens, Georgia tonight.

13. Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Police Department advised that 85 demonstrators of whom 22 are white, are being held on charges arising out of demonstrations at Rocky Springs Park swimming pool. NAACP advised that they will demonstrate in the pool on Sunday.

14. New Orleans, Louisiana

Reverend Jelk, Sr. and 26 Negroes picketed at City Park swimming Pool at 1:06 p.m. to 1:56 p.m. There were 20 spectators. No incidents.

15. Clarksdale, Mississippi

No demonstrations as of 6 p.m. None planned for tonight. Charles Evers reportedly left the city. Twenty-eight prisoners were moved from city jail in Clarksdale to Coahoma County jail.

16. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Demonstrations were held outside the main entrance of the United States Post office at Philadelphia. Fourteen pickets demonstrated between 8:25 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. No incidents. Cecil Moore not present.

17. San Antonio, Texas

Booker T. Bonner invited Francis L. Williams, President of the Harris County Council of Organizations to accompany him when he meets Governor Connally. Williams said he is not inclined to do so because he believed the Governor's invitation personal. He will advise the FBI of his final decision. Williams said he believes the majority of Texas Negroes support Bonner. FBI advises that Bonner was hospitalized between 1951 to 1955 for various psychiatric troubles.

18. Warren, Michigan

Demonstrations held at 12:30 p.m. at 12 mile and Van Dyke Roads. Twenty-five demonstrators participated. Twenty-five per cent of these were white.

August 1, 1963

TO: Mr. Burke Marshall

FROM: Carl W. Gabel

SUBJ: Demonstrations

Attached is the continuation of the memorandum submitted at 8:30 PM on July 30, 1963.

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**18. New York City**

Demonstrations continued on July 29 at the Mt. Vernon Municipal Garage construction site without arrests. A closed meeting was held at the Trinity Lutheran Church in New York to discuss picketing at the Rockdale Village construction site. It was decided that the demonstrations would continue.

**19. Indianapolis, Indiana**

The Social Action Council met on July 29 and decided to cooperate with the NAACP when it conducts a parade and rally on August 4 in Indianapolis. The rally and parade will support the Administration's civil rights program. Southern sit-in personnel will conduct classes on non-violent demonstration techniques at the headquarters of the Council.

**20. Dayton, Ohio**

CORE members picketed at the fourth floor of the Rike & Kunler Department Store at 6:00 PM on July 29. Two demonstrators were arrested for trespassing and for resisting arrest. Others picketed outside the store. CORE will picket in the future on Monday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoons until the store meets with CORE to consider the hiring practices.

**21. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Cecil Moore of the NAACP and other members of the organization demonstrated at the main Post Office for four hours on the morning of July 29. There were no incidents. Some of their signs protested against Congressman Nix from Philadelphia.

**TO: Mr. Burke Marshall**

**July 30, 1963**

**FROM: Carl W. Gabel**

**SUBJ: Birmingham, Alabama**

1. A confidential source said that Rev. Martin Luther King and Rev. Abernathy attended a church meeting on the evening of July 29. Rev. Abernathy said that unless the Negroes are given their freedom there would be no World's Fair and that Montgomery, Alabama will be the site of the next major sit-in demonstrations. With regard to the demonstration march in Washington on August 28, it was indicated that demonstrators will congregate at the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol Hill area and the White House area and that they expect President Kennedy to meet them.

2. New Orleans, La.

It was reported at the Monroe, Louisiana office by a white person that his brother, a white contractor, was told by a Negro named Myers that Myers was beaten up on approximately July 22 by eight hooded white persons who identified themselves as members of the Ku Klux Klan. Myers is an employee of James Nugent, the white contractor. It was also reported that the Ku Klux Klan had distributed cards which indicated their opposition against the employment of Negroes. James Nugent reported that when he observed Myers he was severely beaten, and he later heard that Myers was in the hospital.

3. Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Sit-ins were scheduled to begin on July 30 at two drug stores and at the Sears Roebuck store. A Mr. Simpson of the Huntsville NAACP informed the Bureau of these plans. The Bureau advises that Sears Roebuck store does not have eating facilities.

I advised the Bureau to interview Myers, the Negro beaten near Monroe, to determine if his assailants could be identified.



**TO: Mr. Burke Marshall**

**July 30, 1963**

**FROM: Carl W. Gabel**

**SUBJ: Demonstrations**

The following information was received on Friday evening, July 26, 1963:

**1. Danville, Virginia**

As of the evening of July 25 there were no additional demonstrations and none were planned for that evening. A meeting is scheduled for the evening of the 25th to encourage persons to participate in the D-Day activities.

**2. Torrance, California**

Picketing is expected at the Southwood Housing development on July 27 and 28.

**3. St. Louis, Missouri**

Token picketing was expected at the St. Louis Board of Education on Friday, July 26, according to Rev. J. Nicholson of the St. Louis NAACP.

**4. Chicago, Illinois**

Seventy-five whites picketed the site of the Mid-State Home, a <sup>co-op</sup> cooperative model home in Chicago, on July 26, for two hours. The purpose of the picketing was to protest the exclusive offering of the houses to Negroes. A local sales manager said that anybody can buy the homes.

**5. Panama City, Florida**

On July 25, 50 young Negroes attempted to sit in at the Jitney Jungle Food Store lunch counter and were refused service without incident. An Adam Jones of the local NAACP called the police department for additional police protection and when he was refused this protection he threatened to get the F.B.I. to investigate the police. The F.B.I. said they were not contacted.

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21. Ann Arbor, Mich.

SNCC plans a sit-in at the mayor's office today to protest delay of the passage of their housing act.

22. Seattle, Wash.

The City Council met and recommended confirmation of the Civil Rights Commission recommended by the mayor. After the City Council met there was a sit-in in the Council offices and when demonstrators refused to leave, 24 of them were apprehended, 15 of them were arrested. These demonstrations have been occurring since July 22 to protest the composition of the Civil Rights Commission.

23. St. Louis, Mo.

The Board of Education meeting on July 26 may be picketed by a Negro organization because on July 25 the superintendent of education, it was reported, will recommend a modified open enrollment policy and only limited integration of transported pupils.

24. Muskegon, Mich.

Demonstrations occurred at the Square Clothing Company in the city on July 25 to protest the failure of the manager to hire qualified Negroes. Additional demonstrations were scheduled for the 26th and 27th.

25. St. Louis County, Mo.

The two St. Louis County amusement parks were again picketed on July 25.

7/26

TO: Mr. Burke Marshall  
FROM: Carl W. Gabel  
SUBJ: Demonstrations

The following information was received by telephone on the morning of July 26, 1968:

1. Tallahassee, Florida

Six Negroes arrested on July 19 were convicted on July 26 and they received fines of \$50 or 25 days in jail.

2. Richmond, Virginia

A demonstration was scheduled at Farmville, Virginia on July 25 by the youth council of the NAACP. Its purpose is to protest segregation of local stores. About 50 demonstrators were expected.

3. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Demonstrations are planned for August 4, 1963 at the Wedgewood Park unless it changes its policy of resegregation.

4. Jacksonville, Florida

The Telephone Company was picketed by 8 persons on July 25 without incident.

5. Gainesville, Florida

Picketing continued at the Humpty Dumpty Restaurant on July 25.

6. Birmingham, Alabama- New York City

Marvin Robinson of CORE announced that picketing will occur in Wall Street against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the Elgin Works and Republic Steel Company, as well as against all businesses in Gadsden, Alabama, on July 28.

Small demonstrations occurred in Gadsden on July 24. James Farmer is scheduled to be in Washington, D.C. on July 26 to confer with unknown Government officials.

7. Danville, Virginia

D-Day ceremonies will probably consist of a march. About

500 persons are expected.

8. Dayton, Ohio

CORE demonstrations were peaceful on July 25 at department stores. 300 demonstrators are expected to march on July 27. They will proceed to the Municipal Building.

9. Albany, Georgia

John Perdue, a person who informed the police of the recent shooting in the building where SNCC people slept, declined to take a lie detector test on two occasions.

10. Wilmington, N.C.

25 Negro teen-agers marched on July 25.

11. Williamston, N.C.

175 Negroes appeared at City Hall on July 25 to demonstrate. There were no incidents.

12. Winston Salem, N.C.

K & W Cafeteria was again picketed.

13. Savannah, Ga.

Pickets were present on Broughton St. in Savannah on July 25 without incident. 200 Negroes met in a church on the evening of July 25 but there was no demonstration nor a march afterward.

14. New York City

a. The offices of Governor Rockefeller and were picketed on July 25.

b. City Hall was picketed on July 25.

c. A total of 82 demonstrators were arrested at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, on July 25.

d. There were four demonstrators at the White Castle Restaurant in the Bronx on July 25. There were no arrests. No other White Castles in the area picketed, except that at North Bergen, N.J. which was picketed by 35 persons on the evening of July 25. There were no arrests.

e. Picketing occurred on July 25 at the Rutgers housing construction project.

f. Public School #25 construction site on Staten Island was picketed on July 25.

g. The construction of the Mt. Vernon Municipal Garage was picketed on July 25.

h. The proposed sit-in on July 26 at the borough president's office on Staten Island will be sponsored by CORE, the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Social Action Group of the Unitarian Church.

13. Pateron, N.J.

The City Hall was picketed for 1 1/2 hours with arrests on July 25.

14. Dayton, Ohio

Picketing continued on July 25 at a downtown department store.

17. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The NAACP youth division demonstrated downtown peacefully on July 25. About 75 persons participated. The protest was against the hiring policies of local businesses. The NAACP will also demonstrate in the future against Duquesne Light Company and the Peoples' Natural Gas Company. Another rally is planned in Pittsburgh on August 4, 1963 and several persons are reported to be going to Washington, D.C. for the August 28 rally.

18. Cambridge, Md.

Militia law was relaxed somewhat and the National Guard will decide on July 30 how much longer it will stay in Cambridge.

19. New York City-Washington, D.C.

A confidential source said that the New York University chapter of CORE expects to fill one bus for the August march in D.C. Also an attempt will be made after the August 28 march on Washington to have 50,000 of the demonstrators stop at the Gwynn Oak amusement park, Baltimore to see if it is really integrated.

20. Muncie, Ind.

Picketing continued on July 25 at Local 112 of the Construction laborers' union. It was peaceful.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
*Memorandum*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: July 25, 1963

FROM :  John Barrett

SJB:arg

SUBJECT: Danville Demonstrations

144-80-120

I took a telephone call from Andrew Muse, in Danville, this morning at 9:40 a.m. He said that, in his view, the present "calm" in Danville is deceiving. He says that, the city, having made no real steps toward meeting the basic problems, Negroes are becoming increasingly disillusioned and bitter. A mass demonstration and march on the downtown area is planned for this Sunday. The Negro leaders hope to have 1,000 demonstrators and will recruit outside of Danville. He thinks there may well be serious violence and that it will be "two-sided." He would like to see some resolution of the situation similar to that reached in Cambridge but doesn't see any possibility unless pressure is brought from outside--possibly through the governor.

With respect to the initiation of discussions between the Negroes and the management of the Dan River Mills, the Negro community doesn't feel this indicates any real change in basic attitude on the part of the whites. The Negroes assume that the discussions were instituted only because of corporate pressure from New York.

demonstrating in front of a cafe and driveway. Sixty-eight are in jail in lieu of posting \$500 bond.

19. Lowellville(?) , North Carolina  
Lincoln

George L. Rockwell could not obtain a site to make a speech at Lowellville (?), and he did not speak there.

20. Charleston, South Carolina

158 Negroes marched on King Street in Charleston yesterday. There were no incidents. Also, 400 Negroes met at the Morris Street Baptist Church in Charleston and left the meeting without demonstrations. The state president of the NAACP, J. Arthur Brown, said that his wife received an anonymous phone call from a person who sounded like a white man at about 8:15 P.M. on July 18. The caller said that a bomb would go off at 9:00 P.M. There was no report of any explosion.

21. Columbus, Georgia

Six Negro adults and one juvenile were arrested in Columbus and charged with disorderly conduct for fighting in a public park. The adults posted \$100 bond and the juvenile was turned over to juvenile authorities. This occurred on July 18, 1963.

22. Savannah, Georgia

There were no arrests on July 18 for demonstrations in Savannah. A small group of pickets continued in the business district. The Negro leader's (Mr. Williams) bond was reduced to \$15,500.

23. Jacksonville, Florida

A peaceful meeting of the NAACP was held in Jefferson Park in Jacksonville on July 18, 1963, and ~~at the Morris Cafeteria.~~

24. Winter Haven, Florida

Morris Cafeteria at Winter Haven was picketed on July 18 by ten Negroes, without incident.